

VOLUME I.

TERMS.

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AGENTS.

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For the True American.

WHITTEVILLE, MASS., March 28th.

MR. C. M. CLAY,
Dear Sir,—As one of your subscribers, and an humble mechanic,—and as your paper is devoted to Universal Liberty and the elevation of labor,—I take the liberty to write. It is a laudable fact, that there are in this boasted land of freedom but few papers that will publish the honest sentiments of a man if he differ from the mass; but in your paper I find the views of all men, all men are allowed to speak, this is as it should be in a land of freedom. I admire your paper and shall ever be a constant reader of it, because it defends the rights of man, places him where his Creator intended he should be: the lord of the earth, (not subject to it.)

Although I am a working man, yet I read some, and have traveled out of my native town, therefore do not consider myself a slave, as Mr. McDuffie would call me. On the contrary, I think I know what freedom is, and how to enjoy it; I therefore would not live in the district with Henry A. Wise, because I want to read the papers, believing that a Republican Government cannot be maintained where there is no reading. Mr. Wise may say that I deny the fact; on the contrary, it is one of the most despotic in the world, a government that robs God's images of their civil rights,—that it right to themselves, making them chattels, a right which no man can take and not break the laws of God. But Mr. Wise is not alone in his belief; there are Northern men who talk and boast of their republicanism, and great men too.

I attend church often, and hear the clergy preach and pray that the blessings which we enjoy as a nation, may be extended to all the nations of the earth. Suppose we take the pious cloth off, and pray that the blessings of a slaveholding Christianity and Republicanism which we enjoy as a nation may be extended to all the nations of the earth; this is the true position, yet you pray to have it extended. But further, these divines will tell us that the Bible countenances no sin, and then will say that the slavery which we have is not so bad as Roman slavery was, and that the Apostles admitted them (the slaveholders) into the church. Did not the Apostles countenance sin if they did so? They will say that we can pray for them, (but not a word about action.) They will say we have nothing to do with slavery in the States, but not a word about the District of Columbia and the trade between the States. If Northern ministers will preach so, what can be expected of Southern divines.

The people will not stand this doctrine many years. The Abolitionists have now got the rope of truth and justice around their horns, and will draw them in to be shod with the shoes of liberty and equal rights. They kick and twist, but it is of no use, their organic sin, or cotton arguments, will not save them.

It may be asked who is responsible for this state of things? I contend that every man North or South that does not use his moral and political influence against slavery, is guilty. But men will say the North has nothing to do with it, and at the same time vote for men that make the laws to bind them. They quickly stand and see their citizens imprisoned in Southern jails for committing no crime, and say the North has nothing to do. In the name of sense, who has anything to do with it? If a man robs me of my rights, has he no right to defend them? Is this the law of nations? (Cowardly nonsense.)

You may think that the people here are mostly Anti-Slavery, but this is not so, (they may talk so,) but by their fruit ye shall know them. There are but few people in New England who make their anti-slavery paramount; no, sir; all other things first and slavery last, is their motto; and this is the reason why slavery exists, it has always been last in all of our political action. Three quarters of the churches are closed to lectures on the subject, and as many of the ministers are dumb, the cause of the slave. This is the land of cotton factories, bought up by the South.

To say nothing of the Democratic party, it is said that the Whigs are in favor of political action. Is this so? Just look at the action of the Legislature of this State (which is all Whig), upon Mr. Wilson's resolution, it could not be passed. I am for political action, and if the Whigs or Democrats will not go for that, I go with the party that will.

Take care of the men first, and then look after the things. This was the course our fathers took; they looked after the rights of man, and then after banks and tariffs. We must do the same,—when we see our great men of the land bowing to the God of Slavery, it is time to look about and see if there is no help. When we see such men as Lawrence, and hundreds of others, yielding to the Texas usurpation. When we see Berrien, of Georgia, standing upon Boston Common by your side, and saying:—“Whigs of the North, the Whigs of the South are with you;” and when in Congress defending the laws of the South, imprisoning our citizens, and then voting for the Texas plot,—when we see the Whigs of New York voting down the anti-Texas resolutions,—when we see the Kentucky Legislature passing resolutions with a cordial welcome to Texas,—in this case, the home of Henry Clay,—in the face of all this, is it not time to stop and look? I did not vote for Henry Clay, yet previous to this, I voted for Harrison and Tyler. But I had lost all confidence in the party, and do you wonder? See the course of Tyler and his friends; there was nothing positive about them. Had he said that slavery ought to have something to do with annexation, then there would have been hope. Had he, instead of

bowing to the South, risen above slavery, and stood for the rights of man; had he heard Mr. Mendall and his friends in their petition, and acted the part of a wise man, and given his slaves their rights.—Yes, had he done this, instead of defending slavery and the Whig party, from having anything to do with the anti-slavery men, I believe he would now be the president of the people. It did not need a single slave state to make him president. The North can rule the South, they will at the part of men, (in the place of things.)

These are my views. I now act with the Liberty party, and shall continue to do so until I think there is a greater anti-slavery party than that. It does not need a great party to do great things; all history proves this. A small number of men, with the moral courage to take this monster, slavery, by the hair, and shake these devils, in the cloak of republicanism, off it, and it will soon die; and, Sir, I think you have got hold of them, and if you will only hang on, (which I think there is no doubt,) they will soon cease to kick. I admire the stand you take, and only wonder that there is not more to go with you. It is strange that they will try to perpetuate a system so unjust, a system that drives the free white man from his native home. Let them go into the new western States, and see the thousands that have left the slave States, because they could not stand erect, and be proud of their manhood, and all of this on account of slavery. There are thousands of mechanics here who would like to live in your State, could they be men, not lowered to the condition of slaves because they labor for their bread. This is what slavery does, and always will, where it exists; and yet I am told by men here, and ministers too, that if it had not been for the abolitionists, slavery would have been abolished long ago. I am not a professor of any religion, but if I were, and (with such light as can be had upon this subject) should make such a statement, I should expect to be damned for ever. I do not believe such nonsense, but have formed a fixed resolution to work on, work over,—vote on, vote ever, for the slave.

I have seen the comments you have made upon Mr. Lawrence's letters to Mr. C. Rives. Although I have been in favor of a high tariff, I have come to the conclusion that I was wrong. I may now be mistaken, but convince me of my error and I will turn. I have made up my mind that most of the tariffs are wrong; either high or low, and unjust in every sense of the term, because unequal; if we are to have a tariff I go for a high one, for the reason that it keeps out the most goods and raises the price of labor; but in either case the poor man pays as much as the rich to support the government, which is unjust. I am in favor of a direct tax to support the government, then the rich will pay their proportion, which they ought to do. But says one, you are in favor of free trade? No, I am not! I would put on a prohibitory duty upon things that we can make ourselves; there are some articles that we can make, in time, that will need some protection; when we can make them as cheap as other nations, then keep the others out. All goods that we must have, let come in duty free.

Governments are formed to protect its subjects, and why should we let other countries take the bread out of our mouths? As it is now, we pay other nations large sums of money in order to raise a revenue. For example, you buy a yard of cloth of England, and pay two dollars, the duty may be twenty per cent; so, then, for every forty cents raised for our government you pay England two dollars. To me this seems supremely ridiculous, that we have got to pay two dollars to raise forty cents. Would it not be better to keep this money at home, and make our own cloth? I go for paying the forty cents by direct tax. We pay millions of dollars every year to other nations which we might keep at home, if our revenue was raised by tax. Then all the goods that we must have the poor would get at the lowest rate. If the rich man's property is to be protected let him pay for it; as it is now, if his property is confiscated, the poor man pays as much as the rich towards restoring it. Every man must admit that equal taxation is the most just. But it is said that we cannot enforce a tax—that the South will not submit to be taxed upon their slaves; then let them set them at liberty, and they will pay their own tax.

But this is not the trouble; the northern capitalist is what stands in the way; he wants to make the poor man protect him and his property; this is it, and they are the ones that blind the voter's eyes, or, in my mind, such a state of things could not exist one year.

There would be great benefits from this mode of raising a revenue. In the first place, our government would not be so extravagant; when the rich have to be taxed they are careful how the money is expended. It would do away with this herd of custom-house officers, and public corruption,—our government would be more stable,—should not have so many ups and downs in trade. Our manufacturers would know what to depend upon. As it is now, our government do not know whether they will have ten or twenty millions of revenue, it all depends on speculators and stock-jobbers. It is said that if we do not let other nations in with goods it will make ours higher; this is not so. I believe they would be cheaper than they are now; now there is a false value upon them, owing to the tariff. Capitalists know how to invest their money, and see all the chances to do business,—and there would be competition enough to make goods cheap. I believe there never was a people as intelligent, so completely hoodwinked as the people of these United States. These are my views, right or wrong, upon the tariff.

Yours, for liberty and justice,
JOHN H. NORSE.

MR. C. M. CLAY.

We give the letter of our friend, a laboring man; we of course differ in many respects, but we love the rude directness of these men of toil. (Ed. T. & A.)

WASH FOR THE HAIR.—The American Farmer says: A quarter of an ounce of bergamot, put in a quart of N. E. rum, well shaken together in a glass vessel, and applied twice a day, is one of the best washes ever applied to the human hair, and prevents its falling out.

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Remarkable Invention.

The Honorable (Mass.) Patriot states that the Editor, during a recent visit to Boston, was shown specimens of the production of a wonderful piece of mechanism which were indeed truly astonishing. They were miniature busts of Daniel Webster, Abbot Lawrence, and Levi Woodbury, being perfect fac-similes, of their distinguished originals, and wrought out of beautiful American marble, and by a machine that has been invented by Mr. Thomas Blanchard, of Boston.

“This invention (the Patriot remarks) certainly establishes a new era in the art of sculpture, and promises to displace, almost entirely, with the deep thought, and classic study, and indefatigable labor of the artist in his efforts to put life and poetry into the marble; for nature, art, every thing tangible, can be copied by this machine, with a precision which defies the chisel, even when guided by the most skillful hand, and directed by the most gifted talent. The machine, too, can be graduated so as to give reduced copies of any statue, which, placed in their miniature, be perfect and exact copies of the originals in everything else but size; preserving every line, furrow, and dimple, and giving prominence to muscles and veins, and every particular lineament and feature, in exact proportion!”

“By the same machinery the most correct and perfect bas-relief profile likeness may be cut on the hardest material, and of any size required, from half an inch to full life-size. We saw a strikingly exact cameo profile of Henry Clay, as perfect a head of that statesman as we have ever seen in any of the busts or casts to be found, and of the fashionable size for a lady's breast-pin. Among the specimens, shown us, too, were the heads of several of our acquaintances, cut in cameo and ivory, the proper size for setting in pins, the first glimpse of which called before our minds the originals, as readily as the most perfect daguerotype or pencilled miniature would have done.

“We are told that this machine is surprisingly simple in its construction, and is worked with very little care or cost. Mr. Blanchard, the inventor, is already distinguished for his extraordinary genius. He was the inventor and patentee of the machine for turning irregular forms, as gunstocks, &c., and has produced many remarkable results.

“We are assured that the best of Greenough's and Persico's productions, which have cost them years of study and effort, can be copied by this apparatus with most positive accuracy; and the block of shapeless marble put into its power, will in a few hours stand forth a perfect copy of the most beautiful and animated statuary the greatest sculptors ever produced. And what is most wonderful, this machinery may be readily graduated to increase or diminish the copy, so as to furnish a colossal or a miniature figure, with equal precision, in all respects, in exact proportions.”

The Ayleton Gazette, edited in the Ayleton for the Insane, Concord, N. H., contains the following, which we believe was written by Washington Irving, and may be found in his Sketch Book.

The Remembrance of the Dead.

The sorrow for the Dead, is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other sorrow we seek to forget—every other affliction we forget. But this we would consider sacred and our duty to keep open—its affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude with fond and unceasing passion. Where is the mother that would willingly forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though its very recollection is a pang to her bosom? Where the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, although the remembrance be but to lament? Who, even in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? Who, when the tomb is closing over the remains of her he loved, when he feels his heart crushed as it were by the closing of its portals, would accept of consolation, if it not be purchased by CONSCIENCEFULNESS? No, no, no! The love that survives the tomb is the noblest attribute of the soul. If it has its joys, it also has its joys. And when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into gentle recollection, when the sudden anguish and convulsive agony are over, the present remains of all that we hold most dear—is softened away into meditation—on all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Who would banish such sorrow from the heart?

Although it may sometimes throw a cloud over the hour of gaiety, or a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom—yet who would exchange it for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No! There is a voice from the tomb, sweeter, far sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead which causes us to turn even from the living. Oh! the grave, the grave!!! It buries every error, covers every defect and extinguishes every resentment—and clothes the loved dead with more than human loveliness. The graves of those we loved!!! What a place of sweet meditation!!! There it we call up the full history of virtues, gentleness and a thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded whilst living. There it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the awfulness of the parting scene. The bed of death with its stifled grief, its noiseless attendants, in mute watchful assidues, the last of expiring love, the feeble fluttering pulse; the pressure of the hand, the last fond look of the glazed eye, turning on us even from the threshold of existence, the faint fluttering accents struggling in death to give us one more assurance of affection.

VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—A farmer in Detroit says: The last season I grated about a bushel of the sugar beet to a fine pulp, and pressed the juice therefrom, of which I obtained six gallons. I put the same in a vinegar barrel, which was entirely empty, and in less than two weeks I had as good as pleasant vinegar as I ever obtained from cider, and was equally as strong and clear.

SCARE-CROWS.—Suspend bright sheets of tin or tall poles, at proper distances, through your corn fields, and the crows will not disturb your corn, as the least wind causes a reflection that will prove just as frightful to them as an explosion of gunpowder or the report of a gun. We have tried this plan for several years, and never without success.—American Farmer.

Sir Robert Peel.

The New York Gazette has a graphic correspondent, who is writing a series of “Gallery Sketches of Public Characters,” by an American in England. From one of his numbers we extract the following sketch of the Premier of Great Britain, Sir Robert Peel:

This distinguished statesman is in person rather above the common size, though not what might be termed, a large man—his complexion is light, and his hair is what is generally termed “sandy,” his cheeks full, which diminish the size of his mouth and eyes. At first glance a stranger would not pronounce him a man of intellect or genius; but it is only necessary to attend one debate in the House of Commons, in which he takes a part, to be convinced that he is not only a man of extraordinary powers, but a man of extraordinary variety of debate. He is never witnessed an instance where the most powerful on the opposition benches, no matter on what subject, with or without notice, did not find his overmatch in “Sir Robert,” or “The Right Honorable Baronet,” as they term him.

His manner is remarkably easy, his tone of voice soft, and agreeable, and he is entirely free from the habit of hesitation, and repetition, and “umming,” which is so peculiar to the English. In his respect he almost equals the best American speakers in fluency; but there is no violence or rant, his object seems to be first to convince and next to persuade, in the most quiet and amiable way. I suppose I have heard him speak at least fifty times, and never recollect witnessing in his manner a loss of temper; he was always gentlemanly and courteous, as if he felt by his position and power that he required no other means to carry his object, or that long experience had taught him that does were the most efficient means. As I am in the habit of tracing resemblances, I should say that a person familiar with Ch. Benton, of the United States Senate, would at first sight be struck with his resemblance to Sir Robert Peel; whilst the voice and manner of the latter, closely resemble that of the late Mr. Bullitt, of Philadelphia.

After becoming somewhat acquainted with the political history of the Premier, and informed of the peculiar relation he bears to the great contending parties of the day, it is peculiarly interesting to watch and notice on all occasions the consummate skill he manifests in keeping himself in that position which enables him to steer his way through old prejudices long established, and new theories and systems of modern origin; or in other words, to keep “Old England” in harmony with “Young England,” and to draw from both the best material to construct his “Palatial Pantheon”; and hence it is that on almost every occasion, touching matters of public interest, his remarks are alternately interrupted by cries of “hear, hear!” from the Tory, the Whig, and Conservative circles. Each being able to recognize some material in the structure—drawn from his own laboratory—and so he proceeds in building up what I term a “Palatial Pantheon,” and which, when finished, will like that of Rome, be spared, perhaps, longer than any other, even by Goth or Vandal—fearing that its demolition may destroy some of their own handy-work. He has in fact been conducting a revolution in England so quietly and adroitly, that the most of them are unconscious of the changes he has produced, except by their benefits.

There is a capital caricature of him in Punch, a short stout man, in which he is represented as the “man who plays on many instruments;” here was as much truth as wit in this, for, with this dull expression on the mind one can listen to him in the gravity of debate without being under the persuasion that he hears, and the harmonious flourishes of the most approved modern music, the cheerful notes of “God save the Queen,” and “Britannia rules the Waves;” and thus it is that “Young England” (they don't say “New England,”) applauds—and thus it is that “Old England” applauds—and neither has power or will to separate the music, he manages to harmonize its parts so well.

There is another evidence of his skill, which cannot fail to strike an observer; he has at his side, on the same bench, and near him, and around him, the leading members of the government, and they all seem so well trained that a mere look from him brings either of them to his feet, to reply to some inquiry, or to respond to some remark from the “opposite side” of the table, and they all seem well trained to take their cue and guidance from the Premier; all courtiers, and maids, and gentle; he seems to use them as his “soft leaders” are used on the steamers on the Thames, at the numerous landing and stopping places, and other objects of rest on that crowded river—to prevent an untimely thump or scarping. He watches the approach, and according to the extent of the danger, he interposes the tender necessary to protect his boat, for he has “fenders” of all sizes at hand; but when there is a strong current, a high wind, or any other great occasion, he uses himself, the greatest and most reliable “fender” the Queen has on board; and no matter how severe the shock may be threatened, the contact seems to pass without injury, unless he happens to put the hardest side of his fender against the assailant; but this he seldom does, for his fenders are generally smooth and soft.

The multiplicity and ever-ending variety of the labors of his office, one might suppose were too much for the mental and physical ability of any man; it has proved so to many; but “Sir Robert” seems to bear his work well, and is in good health. He is personally a brave man, and has given ready evidence of it on more than one occasion, so that no one, worthy of his notice, cares to take any personal liberties with him; and it is this fact (so says report) that wins most the confidence of the “Old Duke,” (as Wellington is called,) who is a species of “Old hickory” of his day, and who thinks that great ability, however necessary and indispensable to high station, goes for little unaided by undoubted personal courage.

Take him all in all, Sir Robert Peel is now, perhaps, one of the most remarkable men of the day; and not the least of his high qualities is that of a high estimate of our country; and I am told that so far from indulging in a narrow satisfaction that some feel in contrasting our late financial misstep, he, on all proper occasions, expresses deep regret, and feeling a just pride in our common origin, laws, language and habits, is ever more gratified than in evidence of our prosperity and advancement. I have this assurance from the very best authority, and it gives me pleasure to record it in this my hurried sketch of the “Premier of England.”

THE NEW ORLEANS SLAVE CASE.—We yesterday copied from the N. O. Delta, an account of the sale of a convict negro from this State, sold in that city on the 15th inst. We learn from a correspondent that the negro's name is William Gross, and that he was tried for murder in the Washington county court, and found guilty of manslaughter. The judgment of the court was that he should be sold by the limits of the State of Maryland, by the sheriff of said county. The day after he was sold to H. H. Slater for \$824, without explaining the circumstances under which he was sold. Mr. Slater sent him to New Orleans with other slaves, and the facts of the case having been learned by the authorities, he was seized and sold, according to a law prohibiting the introduction of convict negroes into that State. He was bought again by Mr. Slater, who will bring him back, and return him to the authorities of Washington county, from whom he will seek redress.—Baltimore Sun.

DEATH OF PIERRE SPENCER.—We are informed that letters were received yesterday, announcing the death, by yellow fever, on the coast of Africa, of JOHN C. SPENCER, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, who was attached as Purser to the U. S. sloop-of-war Marion. This bereavement falls with a crushing weight upon the hearts of parents by whom he was tenderly loved, and who mourn the loss of a son truly worthy of their devoted affection.—Albany Evening Journal.

POWERS, THE SCULPTOR.—On the authority of a letter just received from Florence, by a gentleman of Cincinnati, the Chronicle gives the following information concerning Mr. Powers:

“One of his last productions is a bust of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, which is universally admired, and has elicited unbounded applause from the Ducal family, who have never before been perfectly satisfied with any artist. This commission was given to our gifted sculptor in the face of a strong prejudice that existed against foreigners. An order has also been received for two copies of the above bust, as well as for a statue to it, of the great Duke himself. The bust of the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, who is a beautiful woman is said to be among the wonders of Italy.”

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—Galignani's Messenger states, that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the establishment of schools for the education of the children of his Jewish subjects. They are to be of two classes, elementary and superior. The religious education is to be exclusively under teachers of the Jewish religion, but for general education there is to be no distinction between the Jews and Christians.—Chris. Obs.

TO CURE A BURN.—A lady, a preacher of the Society of Friends, in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the medicine: “Take one ounce of linseed oil, with four ounces Burgundy extract, stirred in an earthen vessel together, with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of a salve when cool—stir the liquid when taken from the fire until quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle and let out the water till it heals.—Exchange paper.

A TWELVE-WHEELED CAR.—We have recently observed on the railroad, at Jersey city, a splendid passenger-car, running on twelve wheels. The car is very long and beautifully-finished and tastefully painted; and when seen in motion presents an appearance superior to anything in the car line that we have had the pleasure of witnessing.—Scientific American.

RISE AND FALL OF THE LAKES.—The water in the Detroit river is now nearly as low as in 1824. In 1824 it began to rise, and continued to do so down to 1833, when it was at its maximum. In 1839 it began to fall again, and has so continued to the present time.

A Belgian savant has just discovered that electric light, directed on the human body, makes it so diaphanous as to enable the arteries, veins, and nerves to be seen at work, and their action to be studied.

Politeness may prevent the want of wit and talents from being observed; but wit and talent cannot prevent the discovery of the want of politeness.

Lavoisier proved water to be a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, by uniting the two gases and producing water. In the same manner, we prove heat to be a com-

pound of the two electricities, by uniting and producing heat.

As a further evidence of this theory, it may be mentioned, that when the poles of a battery, instead of wires, are connected by chains, the alternate links of which are composed of good and bad conductors, the bad conductors become hot, while the good remain comparatively cold. What is the cause of this? The two electricities are checked in their progress through the bad conductors, and they unite and form heat. I know of no explanation of this fact on any other theory.

THE NEW ORLEANS SLAVE CASE.—We yesterday copied from the N. O. Delta, an account of the sale of a convict negro from this State, sold in that city on the 15th inst. We learn from a correspondent that the negro's name is William Gross, and that he was tried for murder in the Washington county court, and found guilty of manslaughter. The judgment of the court was that he should be sold by the limits of the State of Maryland, by the sheriff of said county. The day after he was sold to H. H. Slater for \$824, without explaining the circumstances under which he was sold. Mr. Slater sent him to New Orleans with other slaves, and the facts of the case having been learned by the authorities, he was seized and sold, according to a law prohibiting the introduction of convict negroes into that State. He was bought again by Mr. Slater, who will bring him back, and return him to the authorities of Washington county, from whom he will seek redress.—Baltimore Sun.

DEATH OF PIERRE SPENCER.—We are informed that letters were received yesterday, announcing the death, by yellow fever, on the coast of Africa, of JOHN C. SPENCER, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, who was attached as Purser to the U. S. sloop-of-war Marion. This bereavement falls with a crushing weight upon the hearts of parents by whom he was tenderly loved, and who mourn the loss of a son truly worthy of their devoted affection.—Albany Evening Journal.

POWERS, THE SCULPTOR.—On the authority of a letter just received from Florence, by a gentleman of Cincinnati, the Chronicle gives the following information concerning Mr. Powers:

“One of his last productions is a bust of the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, which is universally admired, and has elicited unbounded applause from the Ducal family, who have never before been perfectly satisfied with any artist. This commission was given to our gifted sculptor in the face of a strong prejudice that existed against foreigners. An order has also been received for two copies of the above bust, as well as for a statue to it, of the great Duke himself. The bust of the daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, who is a beautiful woman is said to be among the wonders of Italy.”

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—Galignani's Messenger states, that the Emperor of Russia has ordered the establishment of schools for the education of the children of his Jewish subjects. They are to be of two classes, elementary and superior. The religious education is to be exclusively under teachers of the Jewish religion, but for general education there is to be no distinction between the Jews and Christians.—Chris. Obs.

TO CURE A BURN.—A lady, a preacher of the Society of Friends, in New York, was so successful in curing burns, that many supposed her possessed of the power of working miracles. The following is the recipe for the medicine: “Take one ounce of linseed oil, with four ounces Burgundy extract, stirred in an earthen vessel together, with as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of a salve when cool—stir the liquid when taken from the fire until quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle and let out the water till it heals.—Exchange paper.

A TWELVE-WHEELED CAR.—We have recently observed on the railroad, at Jersey city, a splendid passenger-car, running on twelve wheels. The car is very long and beautifully-finished and tastefully painted; and when seen in motion presents an appearance superior to anything in the car line that we have had the pleasure of witnessing.—Scientific American.

RISE AND FALL OF THE LAKES.—The water in the Detroit river is now nearly as low as in 1824. In 1824 it began to rise, and continued to do so down to 1833, when it was at its maximum. In 1839 it began to fall again, and has so continued to the present time.

A Belgian savant has just discovered that electric light, directed on the human body, makes it so diaphanous as to enable the arteries, veins, and nerves to be seen at work, and their action to be studied.

Politeness may prevent the want of wit and talents from being observed; but wit and talent cannot prevent the discovery of the want of politeness.

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pound of the two electricities, by uniting and producing heat.

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LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Contemptible.

The Commonwealth, in giving an account of the trial of Forbes and Arncliffe, for the abduction of Jerry Finney, from the free soil of Ohio into Kentucky slavery, uses the following language: "Not the slightest violation of decorum and propriety, not the smallest manifestation of undue excitement occurred, unless the hearty applause spontaneously bestowed upon both the eloquent orators might be so construed." Is not this something worse than cowardice, something more than waddle? Are counts of justice to be thus for ever desecrated by the bloody institution!

This whole trial is a miserable farce. If Jerry was carried to Cincinnati by Allgier, he was on free soil, and by the laws of nature and nations, free. If Jerry went to Cincinnati by Mrs. Long's consent after his clothes, he was on free soil, and by the laws of nature and nations, free! In neither case was he "escaped from service." The municipal law of Kentucky ceased at his border, and Jerry is free, and a citizen of Ohio reduced to slavery!

Mr. Johnson congratulates himself that he is not scalped, for supplicating the delivery of his enslaved countryman!—Let him go home to his people, who—were to say, will show themselves worthy of such a representative! We too are for peace, but it is too dear, if purchased with the liberty of the meanest of men!

Smithsonian Bequest.

This subject is again before Congress. We trust it will be acted upon. Delays on such subjects are injurious to the public interest, and prejudicial to the public character.

On the first of July next, it will be ten years since the United States Government accepted the trust. Yet it has done nothing towards carrying it out! And what was that trust? To appropriate half a million of dollars for the diffusion of human knowledge! Admit that this is a small sum and could accomplish but little towards effecting this noble object—still, the spirit which should waste it would lose, as the spirit which would use it rightly would gain, every thing.

We boast of our educational efforts, and tell foreigners that we do more than any people towards informing the masses. What could we say, if they should charge us with hypocrisy in pretending to be such friends of education, while we violate the solemn trust we have voluntarily assumed, to use the bequest of Mr. Smithsonian in diffusing information among men? The people must turn their attention more and more to these moral subjects. It is not consistent with their interests or safety to neglect them.

If any plan is devised, or agreed upon, by Congress, as to the manner in which this bequest shall be employed, we will notice it in detail hereafter.

The Right Doctrine.

The Lowell Courier speaking of Mr. Wilson's resolutions which were adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature, remarks:

"The bone and sinew of the Whig party in this State, are the young men. To make Massachusetts the pioneer in the cause of human freedom, is their high destiny. They know that there are millions of their fellow countrymen held in hopeless bondage, bought and sold like oxen in the stall, for no other reason than that they are of African origin. They know that this system of slavery is disgraceful to the name of Republic, at war with natural rights, and blasting in its effects on the whole country. They feel it and they sympathize with the weak and the oppressed. They therefore have given the world to understand that they have taken their stand against it, and that they will use whatever constitutional power they possess to rid the land of the curse. This is a noble stand and a noble resolution, and from which the Whigs of Massachusetts will never swerve. God is on their side, and they take courage."

The Boston Daily Whig, quoting the above, adds:

"The fact is that Mr. Wilson's resolutions, or the substance of them, in part and part of the Whig faith in this State. It is useless to dodge the question, and the whole people will respond to it. A few persons may be cautious and timid about publicly avowing this doctrine, but they must come to it at last."

This is manly. We like the stuff which talks in this way. It is of the gift of '76. And it is glorious to think, as it is cheering to know, that the young men of New England are first and foremost in the pioneer struggle for human freedom. There will be no such word as fail in their vocabulary.—They have taken the true stand and must succeed. God and the right will ensure their success.

The Oregon.

We gave last week the details of the settlement of this question by Congress, and we have now the satisfaction of saying, that the President approves the joint resolution.

When he will give the notice, or whether it will be necessary to give it at all, remains to be seen. The Union uses the following language on the subject:

"It is impossible for us not to feel a strong desire to adjust our differences with a ministry whose policy in regard to the continental march entitled to our sympathy and admiration. We have no doubt that the President will, in his own good time, reveal his hope, that this long-pending controversy may be finally adjusted, in such a manner as not to disturb the peace or interrupt the harmony of the Union, happily subsisting between the two nations."

Put into direct terms, this language means, that President Polk will reconnoitre negotiations in the spirit of the joint-resolution. If so, there is an end to all difficulty about the Oregon. For Great Britain is anxious to settle the question, and will accept the parallel of 49 as the basis of that settlement.

We congratulate the country upon the prospect. War questions are absorbing in their characters. Men are not in the mood, where the public peace is threatened, and all great interests more or less endangered, to consider home matters even of vital moment. We have seen this result produced on the slavery question. Now then that peace is certain, opportunity will be offered to all to look into moral subjects, to discuss, or hear them discussed, and we hope our true friends will avail themselves of it. There is no time to be lost. Every hour wasted, every resource neglected, every means scattered, and all remission practiced or tolerated, will only give firmer root to wrong, and slacken the energy which is to repress it.

Wherever we are, or whatever we do, let us henceforth bind ourselves closer to the cause of freedom, and knit together by the strongest of human ties, do whatever we may or can in its defence.

Great North-Western Convention.

From the zeal with which the thing has been undertaken, and the noble spirit prevailing in the north-west, we have no doubt a grand convention will be assembled at Chicago, on the 24th of June. The Western Citizen, March 18th, says:

"The idea is every where received with an enthusiasm far exceeding the expectation of those who had ventured first to move in this matter. It is not only settled that SUCH A CONVENTION WILL BE HELD, but we have every reason to believe that it will be attended by thousands, and that hundreds of delegates will be present for each

of the states of the north-west. It will be a north-western convention only in name and location, and we hope, and believe, that the delegates will come from the eastern, middle, and southern states. Many of the talented speakers and far-famed men of the east, we expect, will be present, to aid in the proceedings interesting. The big Overlin tent will be sent for, so that there will be ample room to accommodate the assembled crowd, comfortably, within hearing and speaking distance. The people of Chicago will do their best to entertain visitors from out of the city without expense."

Bank of Kentucky.

The late verdict in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, in favor of the Bank of Kentucky, infits suit against the Schuylkill Bank, is not definitive of the issue between those institutions. It appears that a law was passed at the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which authorizes the Schuylkill Bank to appeal, and to try the issue in a higher Court.

Major Ripley.

The Court of Inquiry which met at Springfield, Mass., to examine into certain accusations made against Maj. JAMES W. RIPLEY, of the United States Army, acquitted that officer fully and honorably of all the charges preferred against him. The President has approved the "findings and opinion" of the Court, and the official publication of this fact has been made through the Washington papers.

The Massachusetts Resolution.

The Massachusetts resolution, already published, was preceded by a very able paper by Henry Wilson, Esq.

The resolution, passed by so triumphant a majority in the House, is gratifying to the friends of Republicanism throughout the Union. It embraces our whole faith upon this vital subject. It is short and clear of extraneous matter, covers the whole ground of political and moral action, does not trammel the action of any man or party; while it is catholic enough to embrace all the fragments of opposition to Tyranny in the whole Union. This, and the New Hampshire election, are brave steps in the continuation of the Revolution of 1776, and promises for the final vindication of the Declaration of American Independence, and the general liberties of man.

New York, perhaps, will be the next to take the same ground; then Ohio; and then a general falling into line will follow in all the free States; then come Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky; till a final overthrow of slavery shall mark a new era in the history of the Human race.

On, Stanley, on—for God and Liberty!

The Oregon Question.

According to the Journal of Commerce the Oregon question is settled. Letters by the Great Western from high sources say that such is the fact, and give the details, viz: lat. 49 to the Straits of Fuca, and thence through said Straits to the Pacific, leaving the whole of Vancouver's Island to Great Britain, the navigation of the Columbia for a term of years, &c.

It would seem that this arrangement has been brought about through the mediation of several gentlemen at Washington. The Journal of Commerce speaks confidently on the subject.

"The forms of diplomacy will be gone through with at Washington, as we presume—for the formal negotiation has never, by our government, been committed to Mr. McLane, though the generous confidence existing between him and Lord Aberdeen has doubtless enabled him to render important aid in bringing the controversy to a favorable issue. The President, we have reason to think, is ready and will be prompt to accept the terms stated above, and the Senate not less prompt in confirming what he does. Let the dogs of war bark, and go to 54,400—the prey has escaped them. The 'national flag' needs not now to be 'prepared for war.'"

A paragraph from a Liverpool paper of the 11th, mentions the above intelligence as having been conveyed on 'Change, but does not speak confidently of its correctness. Our regular correspondent writes us, under date of the 11th instant, that war parties in England, as well as here, were completely down, but he does not appear to have been aware that the terms of an arrangement had been agreed on.

Army of Occupation.

General Worth has resigned his commission in consequence of the late decision of the President upon the subject of brevet rank, which reduces him to a colonel.

Col. Cross Deputy Quarter Master General, rode out alone from the camp, and has not been heard of since. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 13th, says:

"Through the energy and adroitness of an officer of the dragoons, it was ascertained that Col. Cross had been taken prisoner by a party of Mexican rancheros, concealed in a cavern, surrounded by five men, and carried off. Not the least apprehension is now entertained for the personal safety of Col. Cross, but it is not known in Gen. Taylor's camp where he is.

Mexican officers positively deny that he is in Metamoras, and we must wait patiently a little while for the mystery to be unravelled. But let us repeat, that, at last accounts, the officers in Gen. Taylor's camp felt no alarm whatever as to the personal safety of Col. Cross.

Mexico.

No war yet. Mexico has not declared war and will not. 'Tis well. For the sake of the public character, the United States dare not strike the first blow. It will be a marvel, however, should there be no fight on the border: for there are spirits there on our side ready to march for booty anywhere.

We give the latest news from Mexico in another column.

Progress.

We find the following in an exchange paper: Louisville (Ky.), has a population estimated at about forty thousand. The Journal of this city, says that there were more houses built here last year, than during any previous year; and from the extensive preparations now going on, it is believed that the buildings to be erected this year will amount to more than those of the past season. Many of the new edifices are private residences, commodious and magnificent, and exhibiting great improvements in architectural taste. The Journal's subsequent remarks will show one of the main causes of this substantial and rapid progress. Louisville is rapidly advancing in manufactures. A few years ago her interests were almost exclusively commercial. But a wholesome change has already taken place, and our citizens now manufacture articles for export, for which, but a short time ago, they depended on the enterprise of others.

There is no reason why Louisville should not be one of the first cities in the West. Her position naturally gives her every advantage. Yet in every respect she is far behind Cincinnati.

Just now Louisville is beginning to revive. Progress may be seen everywhere, and in every thing. And why? Because slavery is becoming more and more nominal, and because, as it grows more and more so, every State; many have gone by the way of Missouri River to Council Bluffs, and the remainder are now in camp of the "peace" on the west side of the river. Another company is now being formed, which will start in a week or two; indeed, a large number of teams have already crossed the Mississippi to form a camp, and others are crossing daily. No earthly exertion appears to be spared to fit out and send off families with all possible dispatch, and the most exorbitant prices are paid for wagons, horses, and oxen, rather than suffer a very temporary delay by sending for them elsewhere. In fact, all the energies of the people are being put to the means of an immediate removal. We submit it to every stranger who has visited the city, if such is not the fact.

India.

The campaign against the Sikhs must wound the British India army, in killed and wounded, 8000 or 10,000 men, including an extraordinary proportion of British officers, by whom the troops are

chiefly commanded. A majority of the non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded were natives. The officers' reports of killed and wounded on the British side in three principal engagements, are as follows:

Battle of 28th January.	Killed.	Wounded.
" 10th February.	151	314
" December 18th.	320	2072
" 22d, 64th.	215	657
" 22d, 64th.	494	1729
	1380	4763
		1380
		6143

Finnish Texas.

The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th inst., brings late Galveston papers.

The Galveston News published a letter from Gan. Hamilton in relation to his connection with the Texas Government, diplomatic and financial. It appears a joint committee of both houses was raised, to whom was referred his memorial and claim against the Republic of Texas; they refused to act upon the claim, (says the Austin Democrat) referring the complainant to the Auditorial Court, which the Legislature contemplates establishing.

The report of the committee recommending the cession of the public domain of Texas to the United States Government is published in the Galveston News. It is too long to transfer to our columns, but the Committee estimate that the net proceeds from the sale of the lands should amount to a surplus of about twenty millions after paying the entire amount of the debt.

Then why not pay it! It is an insult and mockery to make such brazen boasts and turn right round and deliberately resolve that they will dishonor their own paper. This, we suppose, is Texas honor!

We submit the resolutions passed by the Legislature referring to the public debt.

Resolved, That our delegation in Congress be requested and authorized to open negotiations with the government of the United States in such form as they may think fit, for the cession of the public lands of Texas to the United States, for an adequate consideration, to enable Texas to pay her public debt, any regulation to be subject to the ratification of the Legislature of Texas, according to the ordinary forms of legislation.

The following are the clauses of the debt incurred by the Republic of Texas, included in the bill to be enacted, An act to ascertain and establish the public debt, and to define how the same is to be paid.

1. All bonds issued by her authority, for which she received par in gold and silver, or its equivalent, together with the interest stipulated to be paid on the face of the bonds, shall be paid at par.

2. All bonds issued under special contracts for munitions of war, vessels of war, and naval supplies which continue in first hands, or have not been assigned at a discount, shall be paid at par, with the interest stipulated on the face of the bonds, at whatever price they may have been taken, provided such bonds can be traced to have originated under such special contract, and can be clearly authenticated and identified.

3. The bonds of the consolidated funds of Texas, having been funded with the treasury notes and audited paper were at an average of less than 33 cents on the dollar, shall be paid at 33 cents on the dollar, with the interest on the same stipulated to be paid on the face of the bonds from the date of said bonds, and in default how the same is to be paid.

4. All other certificates of stock under the seal of the treasury, shall be paid at 30 cents on the dollar, with interest from the date of issue to date of payment.

5. The average value of treasury notes and eight per cent. bonds, having been from the date of their issue less than twenty-five cents on the dollar, and when no interest is stipulated to be paid on the promissory notes, then with five per cent. interest from Feb. 1, 1847, to the day of payment.

6. All audited certificates issued by the Republic for public services or supplies at par, shall be paid at par, with interest at five per cent. per annum from date; and all issued at less than par, at the rate at which they were issued, with interest at five per cent. per annum from date.

7. All debts or open accounts charged at par, for services or supplies ascertained and declared valid by law, shall be paid at par, with an interest of five per cent. per annum from date, and in default how the same is to be paid.

Five hundred copies of report and bills ordered to be printed.

Virginia.

The decline of this State, indicated as it is by the successive returns of census after census, appears pictured in more impressive colors still by the more minute and individualized sketches of particular observers. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writing from Wilton, near Richmond, says:

"It often appears to me that as yet there are no people here, and I wish, therefore, to see them. I have to take my way to the house of my neighbors, they are so far off; yet so near am I to the capital of about 21,000 inhabitants, that I can see its spires and steeples, and almost hear the hum of its life. Back of me, and in my rear, lie the rivers as far as the eye can explore. I cannot find much else but woods, woods, woods. I ride for miles and miles in the forests, looking for people—and yet this is the first settled and oldest part of Virginia! The people have gone off! The Georgian, the Kentucky, the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Louisiana, Florida; and now, as if there were too many people left, a bribe is held out to go to Texas. It is a shame that this beautiful country, so blessed in climate, and so little needing, not to say requiring, any artificial aid to its growth without people. Here is a venerable river running past my door, older than the Hudson which is filled with towns and villages—much older than the Ohio, older in settlement and geography. I mean, but where are the people? For hundreds of fifty miles, from the river to Norfolk, the first civilized river running into the Atlantic ocean, the home of Powhatan, and the scenes of the truly chivalrous John Smith—where are the people? Gone, I say to the South and West; the trumpet is blowing among them to go to Texas! Virginia has been depopulated herself to make homes elsewhere.

Virginia has depopulated herself! Most true, but not as this writer intimates, because of the annexation of Texas, but because of slavery. Doubtless many of her people have "gone" to the South, but a larger number still, have settled in the free West. Men possessing numbers of slaves seek the cotton regions; but the small farmers and mechanics when they quit Virginia, make their homes in a land where slavery cannot oppress them. Strange that writers of sense do not see, or seeing, do not tell the whole truth! Let Virginia be free, and this "beautiful country" will be filled with industrious inhabitants, and there will be no necessity in asking, in jest or soberness, *Where are the people?*

Minnesota.

Gov. Ford of Illinois has ordered the militia to be disbanded on the first of May. The Hancock Sentinel condemns the step. It says:

"According to the best estimate we can make, about 5000 have already left the country. Some have gone to Wisconsin; some have left for other States; many have gone by the way of Missouri River to Council Bluffs, and the remainder are now in camp of the 'peace' on the west side of the river. Another company is now being formed, which will start in a week or two; indeed, a large number of teams have already crossed the Mississippi to form a camp, and others are crossing daily. No earthly exertion appears to be spared to fit out and send off families with all possible dispatch, and the most exorbitant prices are paid for wagons, horses, and oxen, rather than suffer a very temporary delay by sending for them elsewhere. In fact, all the energies of the people are being put to the means of an immediate removal. We submit it to every stranger who has visited the city, if such is not the fact.

Now, if these preparations are permitted to go on uninterrupted—if the Mormons are allowed to go off peacefully, as fast as they can collect the means for a subsistence in the wilderness—but a few weeks will elapse before their numbers here will

be reduced so low that the remainder can be dealt with as circumstances may dictate. It is not to be disputed that there are many who will find it difficult to get away for some time—not at any rate before means shall have been collected in the East to assist them in an outfit. A considerable number are too poor to make a month's subsistence; others are sick and some decrepit. The statistics of the Church exhibit the fact that they are about 225,000 members of the Mormon Church in the United States. Agents have been sent amongst those who reside in the Eastern States for the purpose of raising contributions to remove those who are too poor or too feeble to get away without assistance. Success will undoubtedly attend their application, and are long the entire Mormon community will be removed beyond the confines of the State. We said they will be removed—we should have said, they would have been removed, had nothing been done to interrupt the preparation now making to carry out the projects they have laid in view.

The portions of the above extract in italics, will arrest the attention of a reader; the deliberation with which it is spoken shock him. We can conceive of no more dimming villainy than that which would prostitute in imaginary form by taking advantage of their inability to defend themselves, of no cowardice so base as mean and fendish as that which would weaken them on purpose to rob and murder. None but villains could do this. Even the savage would show more magnanimity.

We pray that no portion of the people of Illinois will justify officers of his character, and that the Mormons, deluded though they be, will be protected.

Harro Harring.

We are interested in Harro Harring. We never hear of him suffering, as he has suffered, without longing to take him by the hand, and hail him as a brother. And we feel the more anxious to do this, when, in defiance of our proclaimed national creed, an effort is made to prevent such an one from saying here freely what he thinks.

Harro Harring is a Dane by birth. Fed by royal bounty, he was educated in art and science under the most flattering auspices. He was known at home, and traveled abroad, as the favorite of the Danish Prince. But no court favor could suit out from his eyes the impulse which swayed the young of all the nations in Germany, Greece and Italy for freedom, and no fear of the loss of place check him in urging forth that impulse by every manly appeal.

This was going too far. It suited not royalty to hear him glorified, or the great doctrine of religious freedom proclaimed boldly in the court. Harro Harring was banished, and has since been in exile from his native land. Brazil became his home for many years, until he removed to New York, where he now is. On the 25th ult., he published a novel, *Dolores*, which we suppose embodies his views and feelings, as well as his observations, upon society. The New York Tribune gives the following as a specimen of the author's sentiments:

It is no dream—it yet shall be fulfilled,
The nations yet shall all in their might,
And live on earth as heavenly hosts shall build,
And life progress on our onward flight.
At last Man's suffering shall be dimmed by,
When to the world this truth is once made clear,
That all must live in love, and faith would see
The kingdom of the Lord established here.

It is no dream, that in the human soul
Can raise forth angelic thoughts and days,
When sacred Clay is with our souls control,
To bear the cross of brother's ways:
When Love shall rule the heart against the strife
With Death—and shall find the soul more true,
Above the shadow and glare, to endless life,
Looked from our earth, to freedom in the sky.

It is no dream—the purest of life,
The noblest of our souls, the noblest of our strength,
Which presences in the human heart to rise,
And give to weakness power to rise at length,
And struggle onward toward its endless aim,
And make the world a better place to live,
And man may win his world and death's triumph
Truth, by which nations may be saved to live.

We hear a wondrous music—from the heart
Of all the nations, voices from the heart,
The mighty symphony of souls in part,
Which we have heard, and we have heard it long,
The kingdom of our God is on our side,
The nation's hatred, vain, and doubt's deep gloom,
Be lost in love—love that survives the tomb.

All that is written, shall be fulfilled—
All that the Son of Man has promised;
The Eastern States are freely killed,
And shall be free, and shall be free to live;
And Maumoun, personage saint, be expelled
From Eden, which he has soiled all long,
And as he sojourns, the key shall be held
Of Love's pure kingdom, which to Man be held.

Satan has vanished from the glorious East,
Men are no longer wayed by devil's feet,
The bounders of our world are now increased;
The Nazarene's pure doctrine shall be free;
The dungeon gates upon all shall be void;
Love's spirit, glowing in its own pure light,
Appear—and shall be known and served aright.

We regret very much to hear that Harro Harring has been coldly received in our country, and that the Exile of European tyranny has failed to find a welcome among those who possess that freedom for which he has ever struggled. This is attributed to some peculiar views he holds. Shame upon that cowardice which trembles for the truth at every new wind of doctrine that is blown; and upon that selfishness which tramples upon a noble nature, because it cannot tread in our common and beaten paths! Is this the liberty we boast so much of? Is this the toleration we vaunt? If so, let us hide the Declaration of Independence, and go back to anathema for our political creed!

The Tribune gives a literal translation of Harro Harring's epistle to the King of Denmark. It is a touching a pearl. He speaks as a Dane and a man; he remembers what is good in the monarch, but apponches him with no courtier flattery, or abject servility. He would return to his home, and die there; that is his prayer, his soul's longing, but even to accomplish this, he would not flatter the king who had loved him as a youth, who kindred feelings yoked them together, and sustained and cheered him as a man. He says:

Sire!—If I did undergo punishment for the part I took in this, I did not do it in your eyes, Neither could I, or the cause pursued in other countries.

The striving of all of them was for the same objects, And only in name the tyrants differed. If I saw a slave, full of inspiration, And you took pleasure in the cry of the young Scold.

No less than his curse, when impelled by obstacles, O sire, might I neither, far more, expect Your apostrophe when I offered up my whole fortune and my life.

When the spirit, which no fetters can ever tame, Still rose again and again, asserting its nation's, Despotism conquered yet once again, Babel's in blood, and truth triumphant Over the desert gloom of Poland; And the prisons of Europe were full; But not on their altars can perish.

The spirit which, ever upwards striving, Animates the glances of the martyr as he looks On chains and prisons and the rage of blinded man, Opposed to the prayers of humanity.

Over me, too, thostall was broken; I was banished, put under ban, and ill-used, Becu e I, in this glowing heart, cherished Sympathy with the lot of men;

No greatly to be pitied, and by an idea, Transcended the limits of our era; I was regarded as a criminal, Because I had faith in God and human nature, In reconsecration and justice on earth; So we entered upon a life in me—in the man The idea of human nature;

And now, a piece being set upon my head, From the duty of self-preservation, I became a fugitive, And sought asylum in "a free country."

Picturing in detail his sorrows and sufferings, the confession of his "intellectual poverty,"

his confinements in twenty prisons, his confessions, and upon them reputation and success! Are not the merchants and traders, through advertisements and hand-bills, forever appealing to you for your business, and looking to you as the means by which they shall obtain fortunes? Even so. Prove, then, to one and all, that you are more than bone and sinew, and that in return for the good you do them, you will have at least, fair play and free opportunity to advance yourself, to rise, to cultivate your head, and health by the honest independent toil of your own hands.

For yourselves demand this. Do you not know that there can be no respect for labor while labor itself is degraded by slavery? Do you not feel that you have not, and cannot have, true liberty, or equal opportunity, while the task-master stands at your side, and robs you of your means, both by destroying all motive to action and bringing the slave in direct competition with you? You know and feel this wrong. Did our fathers suffer a greater? Was ever oppression more galling? Search the annals of history, go into the known and secret causes of our revolution, and you will find nowhere any injury wrought out by tyrannical half so stinging, or half an fatal, as that heaped upon you by the burning selfishness of slavery.

If not for yourselves, yet for your children, demand universal freedom. Are they as you would have them? Do such influences surround them as you would create? Gaze, labor, upon your boy. He is as fair in feature, as beautiful in form, as promising in intellect, as pure in heart, as you poor slaveholder's son. Bid him work. Tell him to lift the axe, or wield the spade, or hold the plough, to do what God intended all his creatures should do. He shrinks from the command. And why? Because that slaveholder's son taunts him with the shame of being a laborer, and because his young heart is fired against doing what will seemingly degrade him. Can you educate him? Can you rear him up among the professions? Can you give him a fortune? Slavery stands as a perpetual bar against all these results, and there he is, by your side, doomed to a bondage as dreary and as hopeless as that of the poor African. Can you stand that?

We say, then, calculate your strength, hand together, and let politicians in every county know that you will not be trifled with, and that the power of the State must be exerted to free you and yours from this terrible oppression. Is the task a hard one? Not if you will speak out like men! Is the end to be gained difficult? Not if you will act like fathers and patriots! Parties and politicians are keen scenters, and catch the popular breeze with the quick-sightedness of the old mariner upon the sea, and if they find you frank and bold, resolved, in a law-abiding spirit, to reform the Constitution, and make it consonant with your rights, and human freedom, they will quickly avow themselves emancipationists, and be among its warmest advocates! The result is with you, while laborers of Kentucky! Be true to yourselves, your families, your State and your God, and you will crumble the tyrant institution into the dust as a hated and inhuman wrong.

We give, as specimens of the spirit moving upon the waters, the following letters from non-slaveholders. They tell their own story. Let them inspire our friends everywhere to renewed exertion and a bolder effort in the great cause of human liberty.

Glasgow, Ky., April 18th, 1846.
Dear Sir:—Your prospectus reaching the price of the True American to all non-slaveholders in the State, has been received, and the aid of which, we have gratefully accepted the same as subscribers for your paper. I am exceedingly delighted to have the privilege, honor, and pleasure, of forwarding you these two names, and I am gratified to say I have ever been a student and devotee of prayer, to God, that slavery may come to exist in our State, and may God help us to lend a helping hand to the glorious cause of emancipation, and may we all unite together, as one mighty band of brothers, against the tyrannical and wicked, and may we not become weary in well-doing. Let us not depend alone on our own exertion, but let us humbly entreat our God for assistance in so glorious a cause. I am happy to inform you that I am not the only friend to emancipation in this place, but I regret to know that there are many zealous friends for the cause in this town, and I hope this number will soon double, and I have reason to believe that they will, because I see public sentiment is changing every day in relation to slavery. Some conspicuous men of our village, who have been violently opposed to the cause of emancipation, now seem to be calm and easy on the subject, and say the sooner it takes place the better it will be for them, &c.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, R. D. E.

Nichols Co. Ky., April 18th, 1846.
Dear Sir:—I have procured five more subscribers for the True American, these are non-slaveholders. I send you five dollars, which you will please receipt the following papers, and send their payment to Moorefield post office. I am much pleased to see some of the ministers of the gospel begin to conclude that the cause of emancipation is to send men who are teachers in Israel, so blind as many of them appear to be on that subject—men who ought to be standing up between the living and the dead, still silent upon this important subject; in many cases we must conclude that "Prophets have trodden false and the people love to have it so," but I hope brighter day is coming when all men, both ministers and people, will see the great evil of American slavery, both political and moral, and adopt some way to get this disease of our land and country removed, for surely it is a malignant cancer, and an eating cancer. Why not apply to the people, which is the remedy, the constitutional remedy, and remove the incubus which is hanging upon us and disgracing us as the cause of so many of our national evils?

I hope your life will be spared to go on in the great work which you have entered in, and that many more will come to your aid, and that you and others will be able to continue in this work of reform, until our State and nation will stand forth redeemed, and disenthralled from this stain that is upon us. I remain yours respectfully,
A. B. Jr.

Glasgow, Ky., April, 1846.
The number of your readers in this county are constantly increasing—owing in part, perhaps, to the great want of independence of the press, both political and religious, of this county on the subject of slavery. They fear, I suppose, that open and manly discussion of the moral and political evils of that subject would lessen their subscription list; but ought they not (as they love their country) to open their columns, one and all, to its discussion? To how far he has honestly and truly served humanity? Who bear

Mr. Webster arrived in Boston on Monday evening, and was greeted by an immense crowd of strangers at the Railroad Depot. He was warmly welcomed by the Mayor, and heartily cheered by the citizens, and responded in brief and fitting terms. A procession was formed, and Mr. Webster was taken in a carriage to the residence of J. P. Paige, Esq. During the march of the procession, the orator became so excited by the acclamations of the multitude, that Mr. Webster and those who accompanied him were obliged to take to their feet.

Letter from California.
The following extract is copied from the New Orleans Picayune of Wednesday 22d ult:

Arrival of Captain Fremont at Monterey.—We had the pleasure of conversing yesterday with an intelligent gentleman who arrived in town on Monday direct from California. He left there on the 13th of February last, by sea, for Mazatlan, and thence proceeded to the city of Mexico. Leaving there again on the 23d instant, he reached New Orleans in the barque Clemon from Vera Cruz.

"The most important intelligence for which we are indebted to him relates to Capt. Fremont. That gallant and adventurous officer reached Captain Slater's settlement, at New Helvetia, about the first of February last, with a force of sixty mounted men, as we are informed. Captain Fremont had no fortune, as to discover a new route or pass, by which California can be reached by emigrants in sixty days, less time than by the old route via Oregon. This new route is perfectly practicable for wheeled vehicles, and, when it comes to be generally known, will give a renewed impetus to emigration to California. We have no information as to the period of his return, or the route he will pursue."

From the New Orleans Delta, April 21.
War Rumors—News from the Army—Later from Mexico.

The sch. Wm. C. Preston, Capt. Taylor, left Matamoros on the 31st inst. Capt. Taylor reports that Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoros, at the head of 3000 troops, on the 28th ult., from Monterey; and that the volunteers continued to be brought in daily, and numbers of the Mexican Gen. Taylor was encamped opposite Matamoros, and it is said, has full possession of the two ferries on the west bank of the river, running to the city.

The Mexican forces at Matamoros number about 6000 men. Capt. Taylor reports that they are generally supplied by the Mexican officers, that the difficulties between the two countries had been amicably settled. They had not yet heard at Matamoros of the departure of Mr. Shildell.

STILL LATER—IMPORTANT.

By the arrival last night of the U. S. Steamer, "Col. Harney," Capt. Wool, from the coast of San Jacinto, whence she sailed on the 11th inst., we received late and interesting verbal news from that point. We learn from a passenger, that Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoros on the 11th inst., with 2000 troops; 1000 cavalry and an equal number of foot, which increased the Mexican force to about 5000 men. Gen. Ampudia, immediately after his arrival, notified Gen. Taylor, that he did not abandon the position that he then occupied, he should consider it as an equivalent to a declaration of war.

On the 12th Gen. Ampudia fortified himself opposite to Gen. Taylor's position. Gen. Taylor also raised battle works on the head of the river, so as to command the river and the works raised by the Mexicans. So advantageously was Gen. Taylor situated, that it was evident no possible force could be sent to Matamoros. Gen. Taylor was in good health and very fine spirits, ardently wishing for an opportunity to give the Mexicans a lesson.

[The report in circulation in the city during the afternoon of yesterday, of a declaration of war on the part of Mexico, and the receipt of Gen. Ampudia's message to Gen. Taylor on the 12th—his decision of the 13th not having been made public. After the Mexican General's declaration, Gen. Taylor was certainly justified in taking the precaution to cut off his supplies.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1846.
Senate.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a Joint Resolution authorizing the employment of Hiram Powers to execute certain statues for the United States, which was read twice, and with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed, and the accompanying resolutions ordered to be printed.

A number of petitions were introduced, and a number of private bills reported from committees.

A number of House bills were referred to appropriate committees. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the petition of the citizens of American settlers in Oregon, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and gave rise to some debate, in which Messrs. Allen and Huntington took part, after which the resolution was withdrawn.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order, being the bill to ascertain and satisfy the claims of the citizens of the U. States for French spoliation committed prior to 1800.

Mr. Dix, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at length in reply to Mr. J. M. Clayton and in opposition to the bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

As soon as the Journal had been read, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Objection being made from several quarters, he moved a suspension of the Rules, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 102 yeas to 90 nays.

Mr. Ingersoll then repeated what he had said on a former occasion in relation to the unexpected discoveries he had made at the State Department, relative to the peculations of Mr. Webster. Upon the reception of the President's Message, Mr. Ingersoll had contented himself with stating that the charges could be proved by the evidence in the Department. He did not then proceed further, because he was so advised by his friends, under the impression that Mr. Webster would be offered an opportunity of investigation. As this had not been done, and as Mr. W. had denied the truth of the charges, he now felt it his duty to come forward with the proofs.

Mr. Ingersoll then briefly reiterated the charges, which were:

1st. Unlawful use of the secret service fund.
2d. Misapplication of said fund to corrupt the press.
3rd. Leaving the State Department as a defaulter.

Mr. Ingersoll then proceeded to show that the Secret Service fund was always kept in the hands of the "disbursing agent" of the Department, and that, contrary to all former usage, Mr. Webster, during the first twelve months of his administration, had drawn out of the fund, payable to his own order, the sum of \$15,000.

Also that there was evidence in the Department to show that this proceeding did not meet with the approbation of the President.

Of this \$15,000, \$10,000 was retained by President's certificates in July 1812, the greater part of which was applied to the greater part of the public press, through the agency of Mr. F. O. J. Smith. After crediting sundry other items Mr. Webster was still a defaulter when he left the office to the amount of above two thousand dollars, and although repeatedly written to by the President, he did not make up the amount until ten days before the inauguration of Mr. Taylor.

At this Mr. Ingersoll said, could be found in the Department.

The rules were then by a vote of 135 to 22, suspended to enable Mr. Ashmun to reply. He did so in a very severe manner, pronouncing the accusation of Mr. Ingersoll as false, and

that the respectable portion of all parties would be disgusted at the course he had pursued. He answered the portion of the former course of Mr. Ingersoll, and said it was evident that Mr. Webster had present, and a member of the House, Mr. Ingersoll would have bitten his tongue off before he would have dared to make such a charge. He said it became a man to charge another with perjury, who had himself been turned out of office by President Jackson for perjury. Mr. A. then referred to some length to the particulars of the accounts of Mr. Ingersoll, when, in 1829, he was tried as a defaulter.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll stated that as he was employed on that occasion as Counsel for his brother, he would on the honor of a gentleman say, that his brother, having tried for a long time to obtain a false Government to a settlement of his accounts, at last himself, proposed that the whole matter should be settled by a Jury, and the accounts were accordingly settled in that mode, in an honorable manner, and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Mr. Ashmun, after paying a high compliment to Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, went on to refer to the facts as he found them in public documents, and which showed that Mr. C. J. Ingersoll did not pay the balance found against him by the Court, and that he afterwards, Mr. A. went on to say that insidious attempts had been made to induce ex-President Tyler to break ground on this subject, and to disavow having sanctioned the disbursements.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll asked whether the members here and said that the attempt had been made by him.

Mr. Ashmun replied in the affirmative. Mr. Ingersoll said, "It is false—it is a lie." Great confusion, during which Mr. Ingersoll repeated, "It is false—it is a lie." Mr. Ashmun said, if the member supposed he could draw on a personal quarrel by using such language, he was mistaken. He, Mr. A., came from a part of the country where they used neither knives nor pistols nor guns; and if he used them, nor were they afraid of them. But if any body doubted his courage, let him try it.

When Mr. A. had concluded, Mr. Schenck offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the means by which Mr. Ingersoll obtained access to the papers in the State Department.

After several ineffectual motions to lay the whole matter on the table, on motion of Mr. Pettit, the resolution was amended, so as to authorize a Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Webster, with a view to impeachment. In this amended form it was adopted. Nothing else of importance occurred before the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1846.
Senate.

A communication was received from the War Department in answer to a resolution calling for information recently received from the Committee on Land and Military Affairs, in relation to the late introduction of a preamble and joint resolution to authorize the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting all claims of our citizens upon the Republic of Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The preamble sets forth that repeated outrages have been permitted by Mexico upon the persons and property of our citizens through a long series of years; that repeated endeavors have been made in a variety of ways to redress; that Mexico had refused to pay her acknowledged obligations; and that having rejected our Minister and every pacific overture, no alternative is left but to make a peremptory demand for satisfaction.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Committee on the Library were instructed to enquire into the expediency of distributing the copies of the "American Archives," belonging to the government, among the Historical Societies and Universities of the country.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN!!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, 17 days from Liverpool, was telegraphed April 20th, at 10 o'clock, and arrived at her wharf about quarter past 1. Her news is not of much importance.

Commercial affairs were generally improving. Parliament had adjourned till after the Easter holidays, and all great measures before it came quietly laid over. This creates a lull in the interest of the public mind. They will, however, be all renewed as soon as the reconvening.

On its re-assembling, Sir Robert Peel will bring in the Irish Coercion Bill and press it to a first reading. The English public general divided an speculation as to its passage or rejection. The Ministry have stated their political existence upon the Corn Bill will, after that, be presented and disposed of. This, it seems likely, will ultimately pass, though not without serious opposition.

Mr. Henry Hardinge has been elevated to the peerage by the name, style, and title of Viscount Hardinge, of King's Norton, in the county of Derby. Sir Hugh Gough, who has been created a peer, is styled Baron Gough, of Chingford, in the county of Middlesex, and of Salford, in the East Indies.

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be for Ireland. Some parcels of foreign wheat, she has been changing hands, for taking out of bond.

IRELAND.

Scarcity.—The price of potatoes in Dublin has risen to 9d. a stone for good ones, and 6 3/4d. for very indifferent ones. This is an advance of, at least, an hundred per cent. on the price of last year, and the protection papers in Dublin have been heartless efforts to assert that there is no scarcity, and that provisions of all kinds were never more plentiful or more cheap than at this period of the year.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration to America, from Ireland, has set in this year earlier than usual. The quays of Cork are crowded to inconvenience with passengers and their luggage. Already a vessel has sailed with a full complement of passengers; and twenty three others, with nearly four thousand emigrants, are preparing, at that port, for sea.

FRANCE.
The Paris Journal of Wednesday contains no news of importance.

By a royal order of the 29th of March, the Prince de Joinville, vice-admiral, is re-appointed Commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. Rear-admiral de La Motte-Rouge, is appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet. Rear-admiral de La Motte-Rouge, is appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet.

There has been a fight in Algeria, and, according to French accounts, the Arabs were whipped.

SWITZERLAND.
A letter from the Swiss Confederation to the Press, states that the Swiss Confederation has decided to send a letter to the Constituent Assembly of Bern, which has produced a great sensation. The letter protests against any such thing that might be imposed on the Swiss Confederation, and the Confederation, that every not considering itself relieved from the oath which it had taken, with the authorities of the Holy See, to the constitution of 1831.

ITALY.
The Neapolitan correspondent states that Gen. de Ruffo, the Austrian commander of the forces in Italy, has been under the necessity of applying for reinforcements, in consequence of some symptoms of outbreaks which have shown themselves in the north of Italy.

SPAIN.
We have advice from Madrid to the 3d instant. Pizarro was replaced in the cabinet. The crisis is, however, by no means over; and so long as a spirit, turbulent as that of Narvez, presides at the council of Queen Isabel, there is not the slightest prospect of permanent peace, and gradual and beneficial progress in the affairs of Spain, and the condition, moral and physical, of the people, whilst the jealousies and ambition of Christians, are perpetually in operation, and thus between the Queen Mother and the Duke of Valencia, the country is naturally capable of the highest degree of cultivation and improvement, retrogrades in the list of European civilization.

General Bravo has left Lisbon, and reached Madrid. He is reported to have declared himself openly and unreservedly in favor of a liberal system of government.

General Roncali is appointed Governor of Cuba, by O'Donnell.

The Duke of Berwick, a venerable octogenarian, who has lived many years in Paris, and has just received authority to return to Spain, and resume the control of his diocese.

We have accounts from Poland of the final extinguishment of the revolution, and of the consummation of the triumph of the Russian arms.

In Galicia, the havoc and devastation has been awful, the proprietors being driven from the country.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.—Massachusetts has 89 paper mills, consuming annually 15,886 tons of stock, and employing 1369 hands. The yearly production is estimated at 765 tons and 607,173 reams of paper, valued at \$4,750,273.

MACHINE FOR SCULPTURE.—The Washington correspondent of the Southern Patriot says: "One of the most remarkable things of the present day is a machine for sculpture! Think of that—a machine by which all the efforts of the great sculptor are produced from a single large stone, down to a miniature. It was but a few years ago, that discoveries seemed likely to destroy the painter's art, and the sculptor could thus, 'shrink his huge machine' into a single machine, and the great sculpture is said to be a machine which can be made in a few years, and which will be produced with the ease of the Copper Plate Press. What wonders are to be set in human genius!"

Mr. Bigelow, an ingenious American artist, has invented a power loom for the weaving of intricate carpets, which is already in use by the Lowell Company, who have a few looms in motion, and are weaving nearly 100,000 yards of the goods made in this loom. The carpets produced are of the finest quality. Mr. Bigelow has also completed a machine for the manufacture of Brussels carpeting, which has every prospect of success. He has also invented a machine for the weaving of shawls, and shawls, a species of work but seldom attempted in this country. It is said that he has received an offer of £50,000 from England for the patent.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty buildings were erected in New York last year. It is thought, from present indications, that as many will be built this year.

The American provision trade has partaken of the facilities which the Treasury order affords. Considerable supplies of provisions have been received from abroad under the new duties, and are finding their way into general consumption.

While the walls of parliament ring with the distress of Ireland, and the fears of a famine in that country are constantly present to the eyes of British statesmen, it is an amusing fact that the recent glut of butter, beef, and provisions, the produce of the aster kingdom, in the Thames and the Mersey, are greater than at any former period. But the exports from Ireland establish two facts—the extreme fertility of the soil and the destitution of the population.

Indian corn is fast taking the place of the potato in Ireland. This may be mainly attributed to the influence of Father Matthew.

Mr. Russell, of Philadelphia, says: "The man who banishes the potato from Ireland will confer on her sons incalculable service. To the almost universal reliance on that miserable vegetable as a means of sustenance, may be traced much of the misery under which the peasantry labor. Indian corn, if generally used, would put an end to much of the misery which is prevalent. It would supersede exportation of food. At present, however, Indian corn was only admitted to Ireland on a sort of sufferance, under the authority of a treasury order; the bill which would fully legalize its importation was still waiting the decision of Parliament. The guarantee of an act would inspire confidence. At present there was no treasury order, except in the case of Indian corn, and all operations in the grain trade were in a state of great uncertainty. Under these circumstances, it was impossible for the Irish to take any position to the first reading of the bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, and allow it, on their re-assembling, to pass that state, with a reserve as to its future progress."

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